THE HOLD-UP EPIDEMIC.

TRAIN ROBBERIES ARE MORE NU. MEROUS THAN EVER.

Congress Will Be Appealed to-Extra Guards Have Been Put Into Express Cars

Aquia Creek's train robbery came to cap the elimax of a long list of similar outrages committed in various parts of the country during the past summer and that made the subject one which the national Legislature must consider. The national capital train on the Richmond. Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, only forty-one miles from the national capital, thas attracted widespread attention in Europe, where it had been imagined that these sensational train robberies occurred only in the West.

It has also been found that the existing means at the disposal of railroads for protecting their property and the lives of their passengers in such emergencies is entirely inadequate, while the express in providing means for their own defense. A meeting of the presidents of the various express companies was held in New York a few days since to consider this subject. The railroads have also und if forced upon them and public opinion on has awakened to the fact that it is now time that the train robber be seemaled.

try do not make train robberies in

country do not make train robbeties impossible.

THEY ALL LIVE HERE.

And it must be remembered that one of the reasons why there are no hold-ups in Europe is that there are no train robbers there. The modern hold-up is an American invention, and all of its votaries live in this country.

They come of a race of bold, audacious, reckless men, accustomed to taking their lives in their hands, familiar with the rifle and the revolver from childhood, and ready for any desperate deed to accomplish their aims. The first representatives of the profession were drawn from the lawless adventurers who througed to the Pacific coast upon the discovery of gold, and to whom the sight of a lonely, muledrawn stage-coach on its way over the divide with gold dust from the diggings was an incitement to plunder.

But the stage-drivers of those old California days were equally ready with the gun, and it was the custom for the passengers to all turn in and help protect the load. Sometimes the passengers were robbed even of their clothes, and first Harte has told of a bunch of them who once drove into Calaveras wearing nothing but copies of the San Francisco Argonaut, though the proprietors of a rival sheet doubled the stories of their having been held up and said it was all an addort the Argonaut.

It took more men in those old California days to rob a stage-coach than are now required to hold up a modern express train. And it is likely, in physical connege and readiness for any desperate deed, that the stage robbers of California were a superior race of men of those who now lie in wait for the whistle of the express and put a dynamite cartridge on the track to warn the engineer.

The modern train robber is, therefore, the professional successor of the California inventors of the game, which has been steadily improved with time. Thus the use of the dynamite cartridge on the track to warn the engineer.

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number of revolvers can always be scared up.
But train robbers rely upon terrorizing men and passengers. The moral effect of a liberal display of revolvers is an important part of their game. The black mask also plays a leading part.

When detectives go upon the trail and one of the gang is arrested who tells the truth or part of the truth, thus letting the public in behind the scenes, the farce of the modern train robbers is apparent. It is then seen how a little gang of two or three men, absolutely at the mercy of an equal number as well armed as themselves, steped an express train and terrorized, perhaps, hundreds of passengers while they blew open the safe and made off with their booty.

But the situation is far from absurd as it presents itself to a passenger look-ing over the glistening barrel of a revolv-er. He is not disposed to argue the bona-fides of the case with a tall, lank man who has the drap on him. He gives up his wealth with alacrity and despatch and is glad of a chance to get off with his life.

his life.

Europeans may smile at the nerve of a trainful of passeagers who thus surrender their wealth, and at the supineness of express agents who give up the keys to the safe, but it bears an entirely different aspect when the train is stalled in some lonely wood, where confederates are supposed to be skulking behind every tree. There are few such woods in Europe.

This is the reason why train-robberies like that of Aquala Creek are confined to America. The European countries are thickly settled. Farmhouses are close to each other. The train hardly leaves one village boundary before

it enters another. The stations are near together, and assistance is at all times close at hand.

The various neighborhoods are so thick ly populated that a gang of train-robbers could not make off with their booty. They would all be surrounded and apprehended within a few hours.

Upon the other hand, the physical characteristics of railroad travel in the United States afford every opportunity for this kind of lawlessness. Towns and cities are far apart. For hours at a time the road runs through a wild and desolate country.

The primeval forest, even in the oldest States, comes down to the track, and a hundred yards from the right of way a man may be lost in the woods. Pursuit is thus rendered impossible.

OBLIGED TO STOP.

oblided to stop.

A train running through a forest such as this is absolutely at the mercy of any desperate gang of men who may seek to hold it up. The work of twenty minutes may throw it from the track. The engineers are obliged to stop upon the given signal of danger.

But there is no reason why every express car should not be made an arsenal and every express messenger familiarized with the use of firearms. Half an hour after leaving the most populous city he may be in an untamed forest.

Engineers and firemen, conductors and brakemen should go through a "hold-up drill" as men-of-warsmen go through a collision drill and a fire drill. They should know how to take to their arms as sailors take to the boats.

The statistics of the train-robbing of the year, which greatly exceed those of any previous year in the history of the country, show that the crew of every train outnumbers the gangs of train robbers three to one. The bandits well know that they would be no match for the men they have to meet if the latter were armed and drilled for the occasion.

were armed and drilled for the occasion.

Here is a sample of the nerve of trainrobbers. On January 7th of this year a robbers. The trainrobbers were endeavoring to kick in the door of the express car, when the porter leaped from the train and rushed to the rear.

The train-robbers were so scared by this that they dropped the game and took to the woods. The porter, it seems, had intended to run away. In one or two other instances bands of train robbers have been turned down and several have been turned down and several have been shot.

But the vast majority of the atetempted hold-ups have been successful. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended as a result of this epidemic of train robberies.

The express companies have hired detectives by the score. Extra men have

train robberies.

The express companies have hired detectives by the score. Extra men have been put upon all the trains. Extra safes have been bought.

James Eggieston, one of the directors of the Adams Express Company, is authority for the statement that his company is sending out extra guards with every large money shipment and is putting safes into the express cars which even dynamite will fail to open. The other companies, he says, are doing the same.

fory to the average shipper.

So common have express robberies become in the Indian Territory that President Morsman, of the Pacific Express Company, has issued instructions to all agents to receive no money packages for shipment through that section of country.

F. F. Fhags, a director of thet American Express Company, believes that the only excitation of the question is in national existence. This would enable the commanders in hunting down the bandits and would bring them into the United States Courts.

President of the M. J. O'Brien, President of the

We enter the cure's garden by the tiny ate in the high stone wall, thereby discribing a flock of sedate hens and turcys enjoyiny a stesta upon an out well curit. Their angry cackling gradually ubsides as we pass on between the peach hid pear trees to the house. That the keys enjoyiny a stesta upon an courit Their angry cackling gradually subsides as we pass on between the peach and pear trees to the house. That the cure loves the flowers we know without asking, for a profusion of roses frames the doorway, shedding their perfume throughout the little parlor. The sister patters across the painted brick floor in her noisy wooden rabots and disappears, bidding us ere she leaves be seated upon the straight-backed, comfortless chairs. Spotless cleanliness prevails. The prevading gulet is oppressive. At last the silence is broken by the entrance of the cure, whose broad smile beams a welcome upon us.

of the cure, whose broad smile beams a welcome upon us.

With simple pride and undesguised theasure he brings forth his pictures and displays them one by one. Here come common field flowers, there a cluster of regal roses, and again a study of humbler vegetable life. They are admirably painted, and we wonder why he had been centent to remain thus anknown to the world in this far-away corner. We are about to ask the reason, but something in his reserved manner forbids. Then we recall the church, the beauty of its interior, and remember that to him is due all praise for saving it from the desecrating whitewash that has rulned many neighboring churches. Doubtless, his ambition is satisfied by this deed accomplished.

bition is satisfied by this deed accomplished.
There is yet one picture to show. Hesitatingly, timidly, he uncovers it to cur gaze as something almost too dear for vulgar eyes. With tenderest care he turns it that the light may fall to its best advantage. We see but a careless bunch of luxuriant asters. A moment passes. The expected word of admiration is spoken. Then the cure addis, in a voice full of emotion, as if speaking of a dearly beloved child: "This was exhibited at the Salon, my 'Queen Margarets." His eyes seem to caress the canvass as they for high trace the outline of the pedals through light and shade across the whole surface: "this one I cannot sell."—Catholie World.

Gathering Chestnuts.

Gathering Chestnuts.

There are few places in the country where the gathering of chestnuts has become quite a business, and where many young people find the chestnut harvest a source of profit as well as of pleasure. The mountains of the central part of Cornecticuit are covered with vast forests of chestnut trees. Here, early in October, the harvest of the chestnut tree is gathered year after year.

The chestnut gathers are out in the woods at 5 o'clock in the morning, and remain there till it is almost dark. The usual way of gathering the crop is briefive as follows: The big boys or men climb the trees and shake the limbs. This they do by stancling as far out as they dare, and then, by holding to a limb overhead, they stamp us and down. The limb springs back with a snap, and the chestnuts come down through the leaves like a shower of hallstones. After the tree has been shaken one of the boys rakes up the leaves and burrs, and the place is well cleared. Then the chestnut gatherers work along the ground on their knees. Each picker drops the nuts into a small canvas bag, which he or she wears around the neck. When the bag is filled the contents are emptled into a bushel basket or a large sack.

The amount that chestnut pickers will gather in a day ranges from three-quarte of a bushel for a slow picker, to two bushels for a rapid one. Of Course, much depends on the vield: a light crop makes slow picking. The chestnut gatherers sell their crop by weight-fillty-six pounds to a bushel. The average price paid is about 4 cents a pound, or \$2.25 per bushel. Thus the earnings of a family of four or five persons will often be as high as \$10 a day. The season is short, and last about three weeks.—Harper's Young People.

three weeks.-Harper's Young People

of Ohio, City of Toleto, Lucas State of Ohio, Chy of County—Ss.:
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the schlor partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH

CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

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A. W. GLEASON,
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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GOSSIP OF THE TROTTERS

MONROE SALISBURY EXPECTS BET. TER TIME BY ALIX.

The Mare Will Be Kept in Condition for Noxt Senson-Could Bent Directum the Best Day He Ever Saw.

As the opportunities for sensational performances in light harness are now very limited, the various records made during the closing eventful season are practically safe till another year. A recapitulation shows that the doings of the last four months quite eclipsed anything ever before known in the history of the sufky.

Not only has the once visionary two-minute goal come plainly to view, since a second and a half is all that separates the present champion from it, but the average speed at both gaits has increased to an extent that borders on the marvelous.

erage speed at both gaits has increased to an extent that borders on the marvelous.

At the commencement of the present decade but one trotter. Mand S., and three pacers, Johnston. Roy Wilkes, and Hal Fointer had scored below 2:19, while only one of this quarter, Hal Pointer, had won his spars in actual contest.

There were five additions to this small band of performers whose flight was represented by units during 1891, and, strange to say, four of them were trotters. This formidable barrier suffered much wider breach in 1892, when the ingenuity of man lessened the load to be drawn by adapting the safety wheel to the sulky, and the pacers placed the balance to their credit again by contributing twelve to the list with marks faster than 2:19, while bute three trotters took a similar advantage of the new vehicle that season.

Last year added twenty-four recruits, the pacers outnumbering the trotters two to one, and the increase during the season all but ended with more than double the total for 1893. There are men still living an, none of them reckoned as "the oldest inhabitant." who can remember when there were fewer horses with records of 2:39 or better than those that are how credited with having beaten those figures by twenty seconds.

In the matter of championships the present season has considehable improved on the advance of 1892, when the two gaits stood equal at 2:94. The pacer has once more resumed the supremacy that has been, with rare exceptions, characteristic of this gait during the seventy-odd years it has been in rivalry with the treft. Flyng 3ib was the only sidewheeler to touch the mark reached by Massot and Nancy Hains during 1823, but this year has given us no less than four pacers and one trotter that have equal-ed or eclipsed the world-wide sensations of 1892.

Since Alix clipped a quarter of a second from the mark that confronted her this senson she has been unfortuncted for this senson she has been unfortuncted in fall.

ed or eclipsed the world-wide sensations of 1872.

Since Alix clipped a quarter of a second from the mark that confronted her this season, she has been unfortunate in falling to have one really favorable may for her subsequent efforts to accomplish a greater feat than a mile in 255.3-4. The horsemen who were at Galesburg during the memorable week in September agree that the track, while a very good one, is not to be compared with the superb courses at Indianapolis and Terre Haute. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that nobert J. tress from his triumpia at Terre Haute, was only able to compass the track at Galesburg in 2561.3-4. Allx, on the other hand, went just enough faster than she had at Terre Haute to seeme the coveted laurel of a world's record, which seems to be so safely in her possession for a year at least.

Monroe Salisbury is by no means satisfied with what his new treasure has accemplished turing the comparatively brief period she has been under his management, and, in a recent conversation, said:

"Allx was not really in my charge till

agement, and, in a recent conversation, said:

"Alix was not really in my charge till after the Grand Circuit meeting at Detroit, so that I have not lost a race with her. True, she was driven by my trainer, McDowell, at Saginaw, where she won, and at Detroit, where she was beaten, but I did not have control of her then. She came to me in very good condition, and apparently there was little to improve, but, after Lord Clinton had thrashed the little mare, I made up my mind that she neded more flesh. To put this on and not take away any speed was my mist care, and at the same time I continued to study carefully the best way to shoe and work her. Every week I learned something, and long before the race at Boston, I firmly believed she could beat Direction.

"This opinion had its birth at Terre Haute in August, when, in spite of a lot of scoring, Alix stepped off three heats in 2.96, 2361-2, and 2351-4. Up to that race I was rather doubtful whether she would have a chance with the black fellow, but her performance that day convinced me that I had underestimated the

"When Directum went that third heat in 2:05:14 at Nashville last fall, he had everything in his favor. I never saw a beter day for a great mile, and, as Goldsmith and Geers knew they could not beat the horse with Hazel Wilkes and Nightingale, they let us go slow for two heats. Then I was allowed to use a pacemaker in the third heat, which was a big advantage. My driver was instructed to go as fast as possible, so that Directum was all out at the finish. Now compare that third heat with the one Alix trotted and you can understand why I wanted to match her against the stallion. "Of course, I thought Directum would make a much better fight than he did, and no one was more disappointed at his showing than myself. It means the loss of considerable money, for had the race at Mystic Park been close, no matter which won, these two horses would draw big crowds in other cities. I never liked Alix so well as on that day at Boston, and see seemed to know just what was expected of her. How she could scare: That was where I thought the black herse and the advantage and Hickok drove him like mad, evidently trying to carry the mare off her feet. She went straight as an arrow and impressed me more than ever that she could beat Directum the best day he ever saw. Alix always goes better in a race than against time, for her wonderful good sense tells her than the feetnese between scoring with a hat goes her gail.

When I get through with all the engagements over here," continued this reat successful of irotting turfmen, alix will be taken to my farm at Pleasanton, Cal. She will get just enough moderate work to keep her musics hard, and with what I have found out about the best way to train her, I feel condition that goes her gail.

Regarding Directum, Mr. Salisbury expressed the belief that the let-up he got inst winter was fatal to bis future development. He speaks kindly of his neighbor. Jehn Green, who bred and still owns the famous young stallion, but does not hesitate to tell of his keen stallion bus here in September. The co

Snap Shots at flome News. Foot-ball bets are being made. Rah material—the college yell. A few strawberries are in market. There's a revival of the corn-cob pipe

The gold at the Sub-Treasury is in-The barber's motto is, first catch your hair." The geniue swell smokes only imported cigarettes.
Russet rubbers, to match the shoes, are the latest in footwear.
Vertical handwriting will be tried in ten of the public schools.

Bruden, lawy Ho.

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The better grades at 25 and 371-2c. At 56c, we have the best value in a JERSEY RIBBED VEST that you have seen for the price.

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We have the LADIES JERSEY RIBBED PANTS at 59, 75c., \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.59.

We have the other make of MERINO UNDERWEAR also, which, while it does not fit as closely as the Jersey, yet has its host of friends who will use no other kind.

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Train Up a Child in the Way He Should Go.

CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR at 25c. (the mall sizes), 37 f-2, 50, 62 f-2, 75, 87 f-2c. and 41. We keep ALL-COTTON JERSEY RIB-BED VESTS, high neck and long sleeves, for 25c. for 5c. SHEER WOOL JERSEY RIBBED VESTS, for children, at 50, 621-2, 75, 871-2c. and \$1.

Children's Natural Wool Underwear. SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, for children, eginning with the small sizes at 371-2c., then 50, 621-2 and 75c.
This Natural Wool Underwear is very nice and durable and if you will once try it you will always buy it.

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If the ladies in Virginia had the privi-lege of the ballot, we are outre sure our store would be elected as the DRY-GOODS SAVINGS BANK OF RICH-MOND, for we carry almost everything in the Dry Goods Line, also lots of out-Confectionaries, Pictures, Sta-

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SMAIL RUGS 42c.
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At 121-2c, we have the PURE COTTON
FIGURED DRESS FABRIC; then by
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Christmas is about forty-four days off, christmas is about forty long to you, doubtless. Our buyer has fairly surpassed himself this season, and we will soon have ready for your eager eyes some of the prettiest novelties you have seen, and all will be at reasonable prices. See the advance guard in our windows and show cases.

We are Constantly

New Lines to Our Stock.

and the latest addition is SHOE POLISH. Note our prices and examine the goods. FRENCH GLOSS, for Ladies and Chil-iren's Shoes, 5c. a bottle dren's Shoes, 5c. a bottle
PERFECTION FRENCH GLOSS at 7c.
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For Men Only.

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Then better quality GENT'S MERINO VESTS at 75c., the \$1 quality last season; at \$1 the former \$1.25 number; at \$1.25 the \$1.50 quality a short twelve months ago, and at \$1.50 a beautiful \$2 MERINO SHIRT, and sold generally at \$1.75 to-day. MEN'S WHITE MERINO DRAWERS at 50, 75c., \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50-all good at 50, 75c., \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.35 and \$1.55 and

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Last Monday we were reproved for advertising that we had no GRASS CLOTH, so to-day we will say that we had 15 pieces—opened it last Welnesday—which is going like the proverbial "Hot Cakes," and should the lot be all sold when this catches your eye, we will say that we hope to have another and larger lot in ten days.

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1894 No. 4

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Miss WILLIE SIMMONS.

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